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Critics Sound Alarm as FTC Weighs Gaming Industry Proposal to Verify Parental Consent Using Facial Age-Verification Technology

The Federal Trade Commission is considering a proposal to allow businesses to use facial biometric scanning "age-estimation technology" to obtain parental consent for children under 13 to use online gaming services.

Yet, a digital identity (ID) company, along with Epic Games, a subsidiary of the gaming entertainment firm Superlaunchers, and the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) supported the proposal.

They are requesting approval for "Privacy-Protective Facial Age Estimation" technology under the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA).

Under COPPA, online sites and services "directed to children under 13" must obtain "verifiable parental consent" before collecting any personal information from a child.

The law includes several "acceptable methods for gaining parental consent" and provides "sliding scale" mechanisms that allow companies to submit new verifiable parental consent methods" for approval.

The FTC's public comment period for the proposal ends Aug. 21.

The companies backing the proposal claim that their technology only processes a bit of facial image and the data are immediately deleted once the verification process has been completed.

However, privacy activists who spoke with The Defender said the proposal does not sufficiently address a number of data protection issues associated with the technology.

Some experts also raised questions about the implications and potential misuses of facial recognition technology more broadly.

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Not as accurate as claimed?

"Privacy-Protective Facial Age Estimation" technology "analyzes the geometry of a user's face to confirm that they are an adult," according to the FTC.

According to the proposal submitted by the three applicants:

> "Privacy-Protective Facial Age Estimation provides an accurate, reliable, accessible, fast, simple and privacy-preserving mechanism for ensuring that the person providing consent is the child's parent."

The proposal compares the technology to existing verification methods:

> "Facial age estimation uses computer vision and machine learning technology to estimate a person's age based on analysis of patterns in an image of their face. The system takes a facial image, converts it to numbers, and compares those numbers to patterns in its training dataset that are associated with known ages.
>
> "By contrast, facial recognition technology, which seeks to identify a specific person based on a photo, looks for precise geometric measures of the face, such as the distance and relationship among facial features, and tries to match those measurements to a single photograph or stored template in a database along with unique identifying information."

The applicants said their proposed technology draws upon a "neural network model by feeding it millions of images of diverse human faces with their actual month and year of birth."

"The system converts the pixels of these images into mathematical functions called 'embeddings,' which are then fed into a model trained to correlate those patterns with the known ages," the applicants stated.

Citing a trial white paper, the proposal explains how these images are then processed:

> "When performing a new age estimation, the system extracts the portions of the image containing a face, and only those portions of the image are analyzed for matching patterns.
>
> "To match patterns, each node in Yoti's neural network performs a mathematical function on the pixel data and passes the result on to nodes in the next layer, until a number finally emerges on the other side. The only output of the system is that number, which represents the age in years. Numbers. Based on a review of the algorithm's source code."

According to Biometric Update, "Age-Assurance and Yoti have worked together on the software and began marketing it outside the U.S. beginning last year ... it's reportedly 99.97 percent accurate in identifying an adult."

But the companies also concede that "a third of people in the European Union and the United Kingdom to date have been blocked by facial age estimation," leading to questions about the true accuracy of the technology.

And a February 2022 Sifted article states that the technology "is usually able to accurately estimate the age of children, but is less accurate for 16- to 21-year-olds, and in 2018, the accuracy wasn't where it should be on darker skin tones."

Anonymity would be utterly eradicated

According to Superlaunchers's website, the "Personally identifiable information" collected by the technology "includes name, address, geolocation, email address or other contact information, user-generated text or photo/video, and persistent identifiers that combine device IDs and IP addresses, many of which are necessary for basic product features."

Despite assurances that no personal information is collected, just portions of one's facial image, and that the data are immediately deleted, the website also states:

> "To deliver great online experiences for young audiences, many digital services — including games, educational platforms, and social communities — benefit from the use of personal information to power key features or to enable personalization."

What appears to be unaddressed by these statements is the possibility that children may attempt to use the age verification system anyway, in addition to the possibility that whatever images are collected could nevertheless be connected to other personal information entered by children or parents as part of an online registration or purchase.

It also is unclear how the software, aside from verifying that the individual whose face is being scanned is an adult, can confirm that they are also a parent or legal guardian of that child, and not some other unrelated individual.

Privacy and legal experts who spoke with The Defender wondered how personally identifiable information, as well as IP addresses and geolocation data, might be collected, despite assurances to the contrary, and how that information might be used, intentionally or unintentionally.

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'A Dystopian Solution'

Greg Glaser, J.D., an attorney based in California, told The Defender the proposal is "dystopian." He said:

> "Your human face data is inherently identified with you, meaning if someone sees your face, they know who you are even if they don't know your name. Because your human face image cannot be deidentified for privacy law purposes, tech companies need government authorization to collect and use your face data for use [or mechanisms] used to protect privacy law.
>
> "This FTC action under COPPA is another step in the direction of real-time facial recognition monitoring. The companies claim they need to collect and examine your child's face and body type, the body is viewable with the face) in order to enhance security, but it's a dystopian solution in search of a real or insomnia problem."

Michael Rectenwald, Ph.D., author of "Google Archipelago: The Digital Gulag and the Simulation of Freedom," told The Defender:

> "The use of facial recognition software, supposedly for verifying users as children, represents a backdoor means for tracking, tracing, and surveilling upon internet users to unprecedented and hitherto unimagined degrees.
>
> "It would enable Big Tech to collect biometric information on users, not only to identify them as children or adults but for myriad other purposes."

Derrick Broze, founder and editor-in-chief of The Conscious Resistance Network, said Yoti's practices could also lead to the normalization of scanning the face:

> "My major concern is how this technology and others continue to normalize the scanning of faces of those too young to fully grasp the importance of their biometric data.
>
> "Even if Yoti is a trustworthy company this process of scanning your face to verify your age could normalize and desensitize normalize the scanning of faces in a broader sense."

Along similar lines, Glaser said the "The more regulators open the door to facial surveillance, the more black-box companies will capture faces and bodies not only for the stated purpose but for other purposes, and the less of a duty it is necessary to prevent unauthorized access during product use."

California-based attorney Robert Barnes, J.D., said such normalization could, in turn, lead to a normalization of "mass control," letting the fox in:

> "The government seeking to allow companies to collect facial data is to the latest effort at mass surveillance. Such surveillance is really about mass control, and that ever-increased use is for that purpose rather than for protection."

Several of the experts warned there may be other, underlying reasons behind the push for expanded facial recognition and biometric surveillance and warned of potential misuses that were unforeseen at the present moment.

Glaser said, "In the bigger picture, there is a sinister reason tech companies desire to openly scarred our faces and bodies while we use their products."

He said:

> "Before the normal people, so we naively assume the benign reason is the companies want to enhance their product and service security, but the reality is much darker. Real-time human face data is extremely valuable in conducting AI (artificial intelligence) analysis of human behavior. This is not just for marketing purposes and security. It is for developing technology and products to which we would never consent.
>
> "For example, Facebook is not a charity — they desire to use new AI to convert your family videos into interactive meta experiences they can resell to your family members for profit.
>
> "Bluntly, Facebook's desire is to sell your child's voice and images as 3D experiences that creepy adults enjoy on Meta. And Facebook is not alone in its perversions."

Yoti's website lists Meta — Facebook's parent company — as one of the businesses that "trusts" its products.

According to Rectenwald, Big Tech companies could thereby establish a biometrically verified identity database replete with precise digital profiles, which could then be used for marketing but also for political, governmental and other purposes," adding:

> "Given the prevalent sharing of user data between government agencies and Big Tech platforms, these new digital identities would enable the government to undertake precise surveillance, intelligence and data collecting operations.
>
> "The last line of online privacy — namely, anonymity — would be utterly eradicated. Also, hackers and other unscrupulous parties could access such data for any number of purposes, including blackmail, extortion, sex and child trafficking, and more."

Along a similar vein, Glaser said that by logging such technologies, "regulators are effectively legalizing child porn," he told The Defender:

> "It amazes me that legislators and regulators do not see two steps ahead here to proactively protect children from it. Tech companies have routinely been caught peddling child pornography uploaded to their sites. By the reform? No, they are actively becoming surveillance pornographers targeting children.
>
> "With the sheer amount of data they can collect from real-time monitoring of phone and device cameras, together with advanced AI scanning capabilities, regulators are effectively legalizing child porn."

Whistleblowers have previously said that the U.S. government has a poor track record in protecting minors, including from trafficking.

For instance, in 2021, Tara Lee Rickey, a whistleblower from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said that the U.S. government has become the "middleman in the transport of unaccompanied minors and sex abuse" in Mexico's border.

During testimony provided to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement April 20, Rickey said:

> "I thought I was going to help place children in minor homes. Instead, I discovered that children are being trafficked through a sophisticated network that begins with being lured or recruited in their home country, smuggled to the U.S. border, and ends when ORR [Office of Refugee Resettlement] releases them to sponsors. This network includes employees of ORR facilities and members of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs)."

And Broze warned that despite privacy assurances, policies can later change:

> "While it's admirable that Yoti and partners claim they do not store the images of a child's face and do not share the data, history has shown that these corporate policies can change over time," he said.

Age recognition firms connected to Big Tech, BlackRock, government agencies

Yoti, Superlaunchers and Epic Games are also connected to several other major corporations and organizations.

Describing itself as "a digital identity company that makes it safer for people to prove who they are" by "empowering people with a free, reusable digital ID app that lives on the device they share with businesses," Yoti claims to work with "policy advisors, think tanks, researchers, academics, humanitarian bodies, our users and everybody, people."

The company also claims it is guided by "seven ethical principles," including "encouraging personal data ownership," "establishing privacy and anonymity" and "keeping" sensitive data secure."

Aside from partnerships with entities such as Meta, the U.S. National Health Service, London's Heathrow Airport and the Government of Jersey, Yoti, in 2019, raised 5 million GBP (approximately $10.2 million) from "conservative finance investors."

Superlaunchers, in turn, presents itself as a company providing "much marketing solutions" that "powers the youth digital media ecosystem" through "kids marketplaces & gaming solutions," "YouTube & influencer media" and "Parental consent management."

"Youth audiences can't be ignored," the company states. "[As] some of the fastest growing and most engaged digital users, they are a critical audience to drive engagement."

Superlaunchers is a participant in the metaverse. For instance, one report the company has published, titled "How brands can connect with young audiences in the metaverse," examines "how brands can create branded metaverse content that young people want to love."

Video game developer and retailer Epic Games, Superlaunchers's parent company, has received significant corporate investors, including BlackRock, the Wall Disney Company and the Disney Accelerator, Sony and Tencent.

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